The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

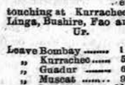
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Shand, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd June, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Intermediate Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

Up.	June.	Down.	June July
Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Bussorah	20 4
„ Kurrachee	5 19	„ Fao	20 4
„ Gundur	6 20	„ Bushire	23 7
„ Muscat	8 22	„ Linga	25 9
„ B. Abbas	11 25	„ B. Abbas.....	27 11
„ Linga	12 26	„ Muscat	29 13
„ Bushire	15 29	July	
„ Fao	16 30	„ Gundur	1 15
July.		„ Kurrachee	4 18
Arrive Bussorah.....	17 1	Arrive Bombay.....	7 21

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Cochin	20	„ Vizagapatam.....	19
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Coconada	19
„ Colombo.....	20	„ Madras	23
„ Galle	24	„ Pondicherry	24
„ Negapatam	24	„ Negapatam	24
„ Pondicherry	26	„ Galle	27
„ Madras.....	27	„ Colombo.....	27
„ Coconada.....	29	„ Tuticorin.....	28
„ Vizagapatam.....	30	„ Cochin.....	29
„ Bimlipatam.....	30	„ Carwar.....	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	6

The Steam Ship "SCOTIA," 1,200 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. Hamlin, will sail for Carwar, Cochin, Galle, and the usual ports on the Coromandel Coast on MONDAY, the 15th June, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beggore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "DELHI," (1898 tons, 400 H.P.) Captain C. A. White, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 12th June, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 10th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.
3rd June 1868.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(With despatch).

MESSRS. GREEN'S Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, Nicholas Marder, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Agamemnon*.

Bombay, 18th May 1868.

CAPTAINS of Ships and others who may pick up BALES (marked N B in a triangle W B outside), the Cargo of a Boat swamped in the Harbour, are requested to communicate with the undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

TO close a consignment, sent to us on Commission, GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO, Rupees 2-8 per lb., or a 4-lb. tin for Rupees 8.
PAYNE & Co.,
Belattee Bungalow.
Cash Department.

NOTICE.—Captains of Ships and others who may pick up Bales (marked N O in a diamond with V. R. on top), the Cargo of a Boat swamped in the Harbour last evening, are requested to communicate immediately with the undersigned.
Bombay, 4th June 1868. H. CLASON & Co.

NOTICE.—Captains of Ships and others who may pick up Bales (marked C in a diamond, A on the right hand side at top, and N. D. below), the Cargo of a Boat swamped in the Harbour last night, alongside the "Hurricane," are requested to communicate with the undersigned. LAWRENCE & Co.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "PARANA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Parana*.
Bombay, 1st June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per "SAKURA" (S. S.), arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of the "Sakura" (S. S.
Bombay, 1st June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "BORDERER," from London, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain John Mack will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF SHANGHAI," from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Crockett will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Agents for Ship *City of Shanghai*.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

CIRCULAR.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CORSAIR'S BRIDE," Captain T. J. Brown, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain T. J. Brown will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us previously for countersignature.
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Corsair's Bride*.
Bombay, 6th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "ADMIRAL DE WINTER", Captain Dill, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Dill will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.
BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Dill, Barque *Admiral de Winter*.
Bombay, 30th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "WILLIAM PROWSE," Captain Watt, from London, re requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Watt will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.
BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Watt, Barque "William Prowse."
Bombay, 1st June 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, the UPPER ROOMS of a HOUSE opposite the western gate of the Cathedral, fit for Office or Dwelling. Apply to COWASJEE JEHANGHIER, Church Gate Street.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For furtheri nformation apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—TO BE LET, a commodious one-storied BUNGALOW, No. 10, situated at Chowpatty, facing the Public Road, surrounded with a fine Garden, Cook-room, and Stable, lately occupied by RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE DUBASH. For further particulars and terms of Rent apply to the undersigned, at his Bungalow on Malabar Hill, between the hours 7 and 9 A.M., or in the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL & Co., between 3 and 5 P.M.
KESSOWJEE NAIK.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }
Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1868.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

WANTED TO CHARTER—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the CHARTER of a first-class full powered STEAMER, not under 200 tons register, nor exceeding 400 tons, and with corresponding horse-power, for the conveyance of Goods and Passengers at intervals of one month, from the Port of Colombo round the Island of Ceylon, touching at the Ports of Galle, Hambantota, Batticalos, Trincomalee, Point Pedro, and Kayts or Jaffna, weather permitting. The vessel to be in good sea-worthy condition, and well found in sails, stores, and ground tackle; to be fully manned with an efficient crew; to be provided with the requisite number of boats; and to have comfortable and airy cabin accommodation, furnished with all requisites. Tenders to state vessel's name and tonnage, when and where built, and present state of repair, and to include an inventory of vessel's stores and furniture, &c., &c.

Such Tenders being marked "Tender for Steamer for a monthly service round the Island," will be received at this Office, until the 30th June next.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at this Office.

WILLIAM CHAS. GIBSON, Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Ceylon, 13th May, 1868.

NOTICES.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—LONDON HOTELL, No. 9 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).

The London Hotel is now in the hands of a new Proprietor, and great improvements are being made.

The Table is supplied with the best the Market can produce.

Liquors and Wines of the best quality only.

Two first class Billiard Tables.

The Establishment is lighted with Gas, and the Servants are polite and attentive.

Accommodation for Monthly Boarders on very fair terms.
Terms—Cash.
SMALL PROFITS and QUICK RETURNS

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.
22nd April 1868.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
Sweet as the Rose

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.		Havana Tobacco.	
„ Bird's-eye „		Persian „	
„ Cut Cavendish		Latakiah „	
„ Returns Tobacco		Oronoko „	
York River „		Imperial „	
Carolina Rose.		Smoking Mixture.	
Golden Gem.		Jewel of Ophir.	

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.
Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world
Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

A SAVING OF ONE RUPEE IN THREE.

33 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

Messrs. ROGERS & Co. beg to call the attention of up-country residents and the public generally to the infinite saving which may be effected by obtaining their requirements at this establishment.

Being anxious to bring the winding up of their business to a speedy close, Messrs. Rogers and Co. have decided on making a further reduction in their prices, and are now prepared to allow a discount of 33 per cent, or 5 annas, off each rupee for ready cash purchases.

The advantages which these terms offer require no comment, as they must be apparent to all.

The subjoined list embraces only a few of the many articles Rogers and Co. have still on hand, but intending purchasers who may favour R. & Co. with a list of their wants will be furnished with a memo. of cost, approximate charges for packing, transit, &c.

O'Connell's Feeding Bottles in double and single boxes, Requisites for the Sick Chamber and Nursery, Fuller's Patent Earth in tins, Puff Boxes and Puffs, Toilet and Violet Powders, Nursery Lamps, Robbs' Biscuits, DeChaisan's Pepsine Wine, Robbs' L'Affecteur, De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, Widow Welch's Pills, Condy's Fluid, Macdougall's Powder, Murray's Specific, Hockin's Seidlitz, Dr. Lazarus's Essence Chiretta, a few copies of Bull's "Maternal Management of Children," Cox's "Companion to Medicine Chest" and "First Help in Accidents," Goa Powder (an infallible cure for Ringworm), Ozonised Water, Maccassar Oil, Rowland's Odonto, Lavender Water, French Soaps, Petroline Soaps, Candles in 25 lbs. boxes, Toilet Bottles, Flower Vases, Fancy Clay and Briar Pipes, Cherry Stems, Cigarette Moulds (Paper), and Mouth Pieces, Tobacco Cutters, Ash Trays, Loysell's Coffee Urns, Salter's Balances (28 to 56 lbs.), Tourists' Cups for travelling, Air Tight Tin Boxes, Travelling Baths with cover, lock, and key, Medicine Chests, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Magnets very powerful, Cork Sheeting for Insect Boxes, Glass Paper of sorts, Seltzogenes for making Soda Water, Lozenges of sorts, Perfumery, Shuttlecocks and Battledores, Cricket Bats and Balls, Gun Metal and Steel Quoits.

Portable sets of Amputating Instruments, Surgeon's Pocket Cases, Endescopes, Hydrocele Instruments, Tooth Instruments, Field and Spiral Tourniquets, Caustic Catheters, Stethescopes, Dressing and Curved Scissors, Leg and Arm Splints, Abscess Lancets, Surgeon's Needles, Silver Suture Wire, Ligature Thread, Brass Ear Enemas, Savory and Moore's Eye and Ear Douches, Artificial Eyes, Atropized and Cubarized Gelatine, Crutches, Scale Cord, Pestle and Mortars, Pill Boxes, Graduated Glass Measures, Funnels, &c. &c.

Medicine Chests fitted up on most moderate terms.

R. & Co. would particularly beg to call the attention of Messrs, Importers of Wine, and Manufacturers of Aerated Waters to their immense stock of Corks, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of Wholesale Buyers to the following Stores, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

Stoppered and Common Bottles of every description, Æther for Ice Machines, Bridge's Sarsaparilla, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Hockin's Seidlitz, Perfumes by Violet and Lubin, Fancy Soaps in great variety.

A small consignment of Light Breakfast Claret, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Borden.

A Banker's Safe, measuring 6ft. by 4ft, by 2½t., well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A Palanquin Shigram in good order.

Also, two covered light spring Vans, with patent axles, perfectly new, excellent and safe conveyances for goods during the monsoon weather.

Four sets of Harness for the above, never been in use.

Quotation orders must be accompanied by a remittance.
ROGERS & Co.
22 Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th May 1868.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.
REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

To be Ready Shortly,

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY
CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

REFUND OF EXTRA PREMIUM.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSURANTS who have paid EXTRA PREMIUM for active service in Abyssinia are requested to send their Policies to the undersigned for Endorsement and refund of Extra Rate as it has been decided by the Head Office in London that the ordinary Tabular Premium was sufficient for the risk incurred.

By authority,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
Bombay, 2nd June 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhar* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!

JUDSON'S CELEBRATED
DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS
are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle.

Rosette.	Purple.	Blue.	Crimson.	Red.
Magenta.	Violet.	Green.	Canary.	Orange.
Fuchsine.	Mauve.	Brown.	Scarlet.	Phosphines.

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19A, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 New dyeson application.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

Established in 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY. LIMITED (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION (on an early date) unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,54,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses, Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. —.

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators
JAMES RANKIN, }
Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

SUIT No. 319 of 1863.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Baronet; The Hon'ble RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY; SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Esquire, and AWABAEE, Widow of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, *Versus.* SOONABAEE, Widow of Jehangeer Sorabjee Patuck; PESTONJEE JEHANGEER PATUCK; HEERABAI, Widow of Dinshaw Sorabjee; RUTTONBAI, Widow of Burjorjee Furdoonjee; DINBAEE, Widow of Jehangeer Cursetjee, and DOSSIBAEE, Widow of Khaikhusroo Framjee. } Defendants.

Plaintiffs.

Pursuant to a Decretal Order made in this cause, and bearing date the 21st day of July 1865, the following PROPERTY will be sold in one lot by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of June 1868, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, before CHARLES EDYE FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his Office, in the Court House:—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Baronet; the Honourable RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY; SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Esquire; AWABAEE, Widow of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet; SOONABAEE, Widow of Jehangheer Sorabjee Patuck; PESTONJEE JEHANGEER PATUCK, deceased; HEERABAI, Widow of Dinshaw Sorabjee; RUTTONBAI, Widow of Burjorjee Furdoonjee; DINBAEE, Widow of Jehangeer, Cursetjee; and DOSSIBAEE, Widow of Khaikhusroo Framjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the message tenement, or dwelling-house thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay, on the west side of Bazaar Gate Street, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fourteen square yards, be the same a little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 402 and 403, and of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 919, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Hormusjee Pestonjee Bottlewalla, on or towards the south by the house of Framjee Pestonjee Khambatta, on or towards the east by the Bazaar Gate Street, and on towards the west by the house of Nowjee Sagjar Banaji, and which premises are situate in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and are now in the occupation of Soonabaee, Widow of the late Jehangeer Sorabjee Patuck, deceased, and were formerly in the occupation of the late Jehangeer Sorabjee Patuck, deceased, and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner; at the Office of Messrs. KEIR, PRESCOT, and WINTER, Attorneys for the plaintiffs, Meadow Street; at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PIELE, Attorneys for the defendants RUTTONBAI, Widow, and HEERABAI, Widow, Graham's Building, Parsee Bazaar Street; at the Office of Mr. HURRELL, Attorney for the defendants DINBAEE and DOSSIBAEE, Rampart Row; and at the Office of Mr. THACKER, Attorney for the defendants SOONABAEE, Rampart Row.—Dated this 17th of April 1868.

C. E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

A CARD.—Six or Eight SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING in a healthy locality. The House is large and airy, with the convenience of a large Sitting Room: will do for TWO FAMILIES. For particulars apply to the PROPRIETOR of the LONDON HOTEL, No. 9 Grant Road.

NOTICE.—LOST, last night, by the upsetting of a Boat, a number of COTTON BALES (marked D. in a triangle with N. C. on top, and D. in a triangle with W. B. on top) and V. on right hand side. It is requested that all persons who have found Bales of these marks will communicate with the undersigned.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.
G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c, &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.
April, 1868.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD AND SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses' Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers.

"Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette*.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.
LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.
LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."
GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(on) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
		1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

THOMSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
23, APOLLO STREET.
(Opposite the Secretariate.)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
BOXER CARTRIDGES
FOR
SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty,) of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, (Nesbit Lane, Byculla).—The present Proprietor who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour most steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The proprietor hopes that the present management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises and attending to every thing in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

In fine, the proprietor begs to draw attention to the following taken from a large number of testimonials regarding his Hotel.

TESTIMONIALS.

Per

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

THE market opened with a considerable demand for Back Bays, Mazagons, Elphinstones, and Colabas. Elphinstones rose from 715 to 730; New do. from 160 to 170.; Back Bays from 515 to 530; Mazagons from 735 to 750; Colabas from 1,175 to 1,200 per share. Market closes steady with an upward tendency.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,028	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1780½ per sh.
1,040,000	500	400	.....	Bank of Bombay..	120 per share
1,000,000	500	375	.....	Ditto Ditto New..	115 per ct pm.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	102 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ..	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	3 per share
2,000,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	185 per share
1,000,000	200	25	12½	China Bank ..	5 per share
1,000,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	370 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoird' Escompted' Paris ..	Nominal.
4,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	182 per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank ..	63 per cent
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct.	National Bank of India ..	120 ex di
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ..	435 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	83 per share
	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ..	65 nominal.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks..	6 months' sight.	1s. 1 1 15/16d. to 1s. 0d.
Do. Credits..	6 Do. do....	2s. 0 ½d. to 1s. 0d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	98½
Do.	30 days' sight..	98½
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98
China	60 days' sight..	210

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	..	6 per ce
Mercantile Bills..	..	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	} 94½
" " "	1842-43	
" " "	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	109½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	109½
Five and half per cent.	.. ..	114
Municipal 16 per cent. Loan..	.. ..	114½

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 8TH JUNE.

	Per Candy.
Comrawuttee } .. New	240 to 242
Akola.. }	235 to 240
Broach..	
Dhollera.. }	245 to 248
Bhownuggur }	
Veeravul..	215 to 225
Wingorla..	230 to 232
Dharwar Sawginned	248 to 250
Khandeish .. }	230 to 232
Barsee }	
Ready Sales	275 Candies.
For delivery	,,
Market dull.	

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL, JUNE 1.

Government Securities were in good demand, and heavy business transacted. Upwards of 6 lakhs of 4 per cents were bought by different parties, at Rs. 6-14, 6-12, 6-8, 6-4, 6-3, and 6-0 discount. 5 per cents of 1856-57 sold at Rs. 9-0 and 9-2 premium, in the early part of the day, and at Rs. 9-4 to 9-6 towards the afternoon. Large amounts of 5½ per cents. obtained Rs. 14-0 premium, and one or two small lots sold at Rs. 13-14.

Purchases of Bank of Bengal shares were effected at Rs. 1,775.

National Bank shares were in demand, and purchases of 25 shares and under were made at Rs. 129.

A sale of Punjaub Bank share was reported at Rs. 75.

Three or four transactions took place in Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares at Rs. 195.

JUNE 2.

The market for Government Papers continues active, and considerable business reported. 4 per cents changed hands at Rs. 6-0, 5-14, and 5-12 discount. 5 per cents of 1856-57 one lot of Rs. 20,000 sold at Rs. 9-2, and four to five lots of Rs. 10,000 and under were bought, for investors, at Rs. 9-6 premium. About 3 lakhs of 5½ per cents found ready buyers at Rs. 14-0 to 14-4 premium; the larger portion at the lower quotation. 10 lakhs of 5 years' Debentures were purchased by three or four parties at Rs. 5-0 to 5-8 premium. 10 and 15 years' Debentures have advanced in prices.

Bank of Bengal shares. 4 sold at Rs. 1,778½ each, and upwards of 23 at Rs. 1,781 each; towards the afternoon there were buyers at the latter rate, but sellers were holding firm for 1,787½.

Several transactions took place in National Bank shares at Rs 129.

Burdwan Stone Co.'s shares found a buyer yesterday at Rs. 26, and to-day two lots of 30 and 60 shares obtained Rs. 27 and 28.

The demands for Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares continue steady, and purchases made at Rs. 195 and 197.

Reports from the manufacturing districts being favourable, Eastern Bengal Indigo Co.'s and Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares were enquired after.

Bengal Tea Co.'s fully paid up shares sold at Rs. 40

A sale of Central Cachar Tea Co.'s shares was made at Rs. 75.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank, on 6th June 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs. 48,50,229
General Treasury Balance	,, 42,66,622
Deposits at Head Office	,, 1,55,58,056
Deposits at Branches	,, 10,94,283
Bank Post Bills outstanding	,, 19,542
	Rs. 2,57,88,732

ASSETS.

Loans at Head Office and Branches on Government Security and Bullion	Rs. 1,63,670
Credit Accounts at do. do. do.	,, 9,06,611
Bills Discounted at do. do.	,, 51,29,761
Dead Stock	,, 4,65,587
Stamps	,, 6,001
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	,, 27,06,533
Government Securities	,, 23,40,416
Government Reserve, Cash	,, 2,66,622
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	,, 1,23,21,451
Do. do. at Branches	,, 14,82,680
	Rs. 2,57,88,732

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 8.

Graves, Colonel, 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Hills, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Martin, Captain, C. I. Horse, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Stewart, Brigadier General, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Larpent, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from Delhi.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 8.

Graves, Colonel, 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.
Colston, Surgeon, Medical, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—8TH JUNE.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London	£2 11s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
,, Liverpool	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	£0 15s. 0d.
Overland Route ..	.....	£70s. 0d. to£7 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
June 7	Frigo	Welsh	Amnesley Bay, May 9.
	Tangier	MacNabb	Liverpool, Jan. 30.
8	Malacca (s)	Tomlin	China, and Galle. May 9.
	Kerata Rodrin	Nacoda	Cochin, May 17.
	Persia	Ellison	Liverpool. Feb. 7
	Sunnud	Christian	Liverpool, Feb. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
June 6	Sarah Sands	Armstrong	Liverpool.
	Princess Dagmar	Lewis	Liverpool.
	Mahableshwar	Thomas	Liverpool.
	Hartfell	Courtnay	Liverpool.
	Adler	Schmidt	Cadiz.
	Tilly (s)	Platts	Amnesley Bay.
	City of Vienna	McDonald	Havre.
	Martaban (s)	Sharp	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Cumerara*, Hughes, to Liverpool.
Ship *Felecia*, Moven, to Calso.

The ship *Aurora*, to Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay *Gazette* Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN CLERK, in a Mercantile Office. Salary Rs. 300. Apply to "B. C.," care of the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.—The interest due on the Market Loan from 10th September 1867 to 30th June 1868 will be paid at the Office of the undersigned on and after the 15th July next.

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller Municipal Accounts.

Apollo House, 6th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "JUMNA," Captain Fox, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Fox will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
8th June 1868. Agents Ship *Jumna*.

BANK OF GUZERAT, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—In terms of the Resolutions passed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, held on the 30th May last, and subsequently sanctioned by the High Court on the 5th instant, the FIRST DISTRIBUTION, at the rate of RUPEES SIXTY per SHARE, will be made at the Office of the Bank, 30 Meadow Street, on and after TUESDAY next the 9th instant.

H. G. DUNLOP,
LALSHUNKER BHOORABHOY, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 8th June 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of COWASJEE PESTONJEE, KUSTOMJEE JEHANGIR, RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY POCHAJEE, and ARDASEER MERWANJEE, of Bombay, Parsees, Insolvent Traders.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FINAL ACCOUNTS of the TRUSTEES of the above ESTATE, with the Vouchers relating thereto, have been FILED WITH THE PROTHONOTARY of this Honourable Court.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,
Bombay, 8th June 1868. Attorneys to Trustees.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of NAVULCHUND NANCHUND.

UPON reading the Petition of the abovenamed Trader, hereunto annexed, marked A, and the Trustees' Report, also hereunto annexed, marked B, and on hearing Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the said Trader, I do order that the said Trader be discharged under the provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless any good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, on FRIDAY the 26th day of June instant, in my Chambers, at a quarter to eleven o'clock in the forenoon; and further that this Order be advertised in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Jami Jamshed*, and the *Bombay Summachar Durpun*.—Dated this 6th day of June 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Solicitors for Navulchund Nanchund.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. beg once again to acknowledge with thankfulness the continued and extensive patronage they are receiving in Bombay, and in so doing to solicit the indulgence of their friends in the execution of their valued orders. The very great demand for G. P. and Co.'s Wines, &c. quite exceeds the present supply from home, but as no less than TWELVE large shipments, comprising every description of Wine, &c., enumerated in their Advertisements, are now afloat, no great delay can possibly occur before all commands can be executed. Supplementary shipments of 2,000 dozens per month are now being made from their Houses in London and Bordeaux, and registered orders from Messes and European Residents are respectfully requested.

In consequence of severe Frosts in Europe late in the Spring of the present year, the Wines has been much injured, and the vintage of 1868 is not expected to be anything like an average, so that present quotations cannot, we very much regret to say, be guaranteed beyond July next ensuing.

Bombay, 8th June 1868.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On THURSDAY the 11th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, Fort, the handsome Household FURNITURE, &c., of H. D. ANDREW, Esq., proceeded to Ceylon; and of other Gentlemen—the same comprising of Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware; Table Cutlery; and the handsome Household Furniture, consisting of Blackwood Camp Dining Table in 4 pieces; Round and Oblong Tables with marble tops; Pier, Writing, Side, Double and Single Washing and Dressing Tables; Conversation, Cleopatra, and half-back Couches; Easy, Long Arm, Drawing and Dining Room and Folding Chairs; Sideboards; Teapoys; Screens; Wardrobes; Gown and Clothes Presses; Ottoman; English Iron and Blackwood 4 posts Bedsteads; Camp and Child's Cot; Mahogany Dressing Glasses; Plated and Bronzed Hanging Argand and Table Reading Lamps; Pictures; Table Ornaments; Carpet; and Sundries. Also a Mahogany Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 9th June 1868.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS and PORCELAIN WARE, A FIRST CLASS MAHOGANY SQUARE PIANOFORTE, &c., AT THE MARINE LINES, ESPLANADE.

THIS DAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his above Residence, the valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., of Captain J. H. WHITE, R.E. The same comprising rich thin stem, plain glass ware, handsome glass dessert service, very handsome white green and gold and white red and gold flowered dinner and breakfast services, plated ware, such as plated spoons and forks, table candlesticks, teapot, &c, and table cutlery by Mappin Webb & Co., the handsome household furniture, consisting of blackwood camp, dining, round, pier, double and single washing and dressing and writing tables, sofa and cleopatra couches, English mahogany easy and blackwood drawing and dining room, easy, long arms, and folding chairs, whatnot, hat stand, sideboard, plated 2 lights hanging and bronze table argand lamps, a first-class patent repeater square pianoforte by C. H. Schroder, Hamburg, book shelf, gown and clothes presses, wardrobes, mahogany dressing glasses, camp cots, children's cots and cradle, pictures, books, carpet, a double barrelled gun in case by Westley Richards, copper cooking utensils, dispense articles, flower pots, and sundries.

Also on the same day, the property of a Gentleman—

One serviceable Bay Horse, going in Saddle and double Harness.

One Travelling Canteen complete.

One large Gentleman's Tool Chest, fitted with several useful instruments.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 9th June, 1868.

WEALE'S SERIES.—A fresh supply of this useful Series now received. The following are a few of the more important numbers:—

Architecture, Orders of	Rs. 0 12
,, Styles of	1 0
,, Principles of Design	1 8
,, by Vitruvius	3 12
Building	1 0
Brickmaking	1 8
Law of Contracts	1 0
Carpentry and Joinery	1 0
Civil Engineering	3 0
Cornbustion of Coal	2 0
Erection of Dwelling Houses	1 12
Dictionary of Terms in Art	3 0
Drainage of Houses and Buildings	1 0
Electricity	1 0
Electro Metallurgy	1 0
Embanking Lands from the Sea	1 8
Foundations	1 0
Hydraulic Engineering	2 0
Logarithms	1 12
Land Surveying	1 8
Masonry	1 8
Mathematical Instruments	1 0
Roofs	1 0
Rivers and Torrents	1 12
Pneumatics	1 0
Photography	1 0
Quantities and Measurements	0 12
Waterworks	0 12
Well Sinking	2 0
	0 12

TRACKER, VINING & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 12th June, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1868 are at present fixed as follows, China and Australia:—

Tuesday	June 9	Tuesday	Sept. 22
,,	,, 16	,,	,, 29
,,	,, 23	,,	October 6
,,	,, 30	,,	,, 13
,,	July 7	,,	,, 20
Saturday	,, 11	Saturday	,, 31
,,	,, 21	,,	Nov. 7
,,	,, 24	,,	,, 14
,,	August 4	,,	,, 21
,,	,, 11	,,	,, 28
,,	,, 18	,,	Dec. 6
,,	,, 25	,,	,, 12
Tuesday	Sept. 1	,,	,, 19
,,	,, 8	,,	,, 26
,,	,, 15		

CHINA MAILS.

June	12	October	2
,,	10	,,	16
July	10	,,	30
,,	24	November	13
August	7	,,	27
,,	21	December	11
September	4	,,	25
September	18		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

June	12	October	2
July	10	,,	30
August	7	November	27
September	4	December	25

Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope Mails are forwarded with Australian Mails to Galle.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
OVERLAND MAIL,	June 9th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Mauritius	,,	,,	,,
China Mail	June 12th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES	June 13th.	,,	,,
Cape of Good Hope	,,	,,	,,
Natal	,,	,,	,,
Reunion	,,	,,	,,
St. Helena	,,	,,	,,
Muscat	4th & 17th.	Noon.	Non.
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast & Calcutta	1st & 15th.	,,	,,
Kurrachee	13 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.		

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1868.

WE should like to proffer Punch the following idea for a future cartoon. The scene is to be laid upon a cliff, which must occupy two-thirds of the foreground, the remaining third to be taken up by the representation of an abyss, at the edge of which should run a narrow pathway, and at the bottom of which should be seen symbols of disaster, bloodshed, bankruptcy, defeat, shame, ruin. Staggering along this pathway, towards a broad and pleasant mead in the distant background, should be shown the figure of John Bull, bearing upon his mighty shoulders the emblems of his Indian Empire. Among the components of that burden should be seen his valour, his energy, his resources; his "works" in this country—such as railways and roads, the penal and civil codes, developed commerce and agriculture, while, crowning the pile, should be the figures of Justice and Peace; the one holding in her hands the strangled reptile of bribery and perverted justice, and the other the emblems of education and tranquillity. Between the footsteps of John Bull, upon this crumbling pathway, which should be named "tentative dominion," and the edge of the abyss should appear a sparse protecting hedge, composed of Hindu and Parsee graduates of the Indian Universities who should be depicted pointing towards the fruit growing upon the tree of the Covenanted Civil Service and crying, "Place that within our easy reach—or *we* step aside, and leave you to the horrors of the abyss beneath!" By such a cartoon there would, we think, be presented an exact parallel to the rhetorical picture which Messrs. Fawcett, Dadabhai, Sykes and Co. are just now in the habit of flourishing before our faces, and by cunningly arranging that a closer inspection should show us that the horrors of the abyss were after all no horrors but mere fantastical shadows thrown upon the roadside by the huge burden on John Bull's shoulders, as he good humouredly strides along his way—the hollowness of the portentous warnings which the above prophets so copiously administer to us, would be as aptly depicted. We doubt, however, if the most skilled of caricaturists could adequately convey the real depth of the absurdity of asserting that the stability of the British Empire in India depended upon giving a few hundred young Baboos the *entré* of a service, which, vital as its functions are, does not number more than 1,700 members, in a population of from 160,000,000 to 170,000,000. It is perhaps a national incapacity to appreciate humour which enables men like Mr. Dadabhai Norowjee and Baboo Bhose of Jubbulpore to say what they say, without bursting into fits of laughter at the rampant absurdity of their statements.

It would be a different matter altogether, if the British rule in India entirely excluded the clerkly sections of its multitudinously diverse peoples from all means of gaining a subsistence, apart from the counter and the plough. But so far from this being the case, our Government not only provides facilities for them to obtain a good education at an exceedingly moderate cost, but provides them, by means of its public offices, with an immense market for their labour. To tell us that the substitution of British for native rule contracts this market, is a deliberate mis-statement. Take one Railway Company for an example, out of the many which, owing to our presence alone (and, it may be significantly added, to our *capital* alone,) have sprung up in this country, and compute the number of educated Brahmins to which it gives employment, who, but for the prosperity which our rule has induced, would, in a great measure, never probably have come into existence at all. Every station of ordinary size, not being a terminus, or junction, or the outlet of the traffic of a large city, or cotton district, employs, besides perhaps two station masters, a goods' clerk, a coaching clerk, a number taker—perhaps three or four—besides at least three telegraph signallers. In the mere road-side stations of course this proportion is less; but then, on the other hand, the number employed at the junctional and terminal stations is very much greater. But this only takes into account the traffic and telegraphic department of a great company, whereas there remain the accountant, the stores, the locomotive, and the engineering departments to be considered, the vast correspondence of which is almost entirely carried on by Hindoos and Parsees. Is this nothing towards providing the educated natives with employment? And, be it remembered, that an Indian company employs half a dozen native clerks, where one would be engaged in England. Then again, before turning to Government fields, let it be asked whether the vast mercantile business of the presidency towns is carried on by European *employés*,—or by native? And then the uncovenanted service of Government, from the Judge of the Small Cause Court, or the presidency bench, downwards—how many thousands of these young men does it employ? How many does it annually absorb into its ranks, almost from the thresholds of their schools? The Military offices, the Educational, Telegraphic, Public Works, Police, Judicial, Revenue, Cotton, Medical, Forest, and numerous other departments of lesser importance employ crowds of these young men. Where, then, is there room for the complaint, that the British Government affords no occupation for young India? "Oh! but"—perhaps says Baboo Bhose, "that may be all very true, but I beg to observe that I do not allude to common-place folks of that sort. The men to whom I allude are the University graduates, the 'young gentlemen' of India;—these are they who find life's threshold a blank:—who-under native rule, would find it on the contrary to be full of promise." Leaving the latter assertion aside for the moment, what account does Baboo Bhose take of the independent professions of the Law, of Medicine, of Engineering, Tuition and Navigation, which are supposed to exist somewhere upon that horizon, which he professes to find so dreary and prospectless? Are we to believe that the "young gentlemen of India," unlike those of the rest of the world, are above professions of this sort? or that they do not prove to be paying careers, when followed by natives owing to a want of confidence in their merits, upon the part of their fellow-countrymen? But, if the latter, how can Baboo Bhose expect us to believe him, when he tells us that we run a deadly risk in not crediting him with an equality of ability, as an administrator, with his European competitor—when his own people do not consider him the equal of an European professional man; and so give the preference to the latter. Possibly, he may say, that the professions are promising enough pecuniarily, but that, by entering upon them, he would imperil his *caste*, which is not the case with an official career. So then, if that be so, it comes to this, that the stability of the British Empire in India depends upon the *caste* prejudices of a few thousand young University graduates? Such arguments are singularly leaky. It is by taking the reasoning of these men to pieces that one learns to appreciate how flimsily it is put together. The assertion itself, that our honour, and conscience, and self-interest, all combine to render an importation of the Baboo element, (which element, the scheme would import, rather than that of the less effiminate, and really powerful races of Hindoostan) into the political "holy of holies" of our Government is too top-heavy for self-sustainment. And whatever be the merits of its present occupants, we may at least rely upon their entire devotion to our cause; whereas, considering the tone adopted by such persons as our Jubbulpore critic, it is by no means so certain that, if his views were carried out, we should then be able to do so. We all know the story of the wolf who got the tip of his nose into the goat's door. Selection—the modification of the present rules, so far as to enable the local Governments, at their discretion, to employ the services of tried and distinguished natives in the higher walks of the public service, nobody would oppose, but that is quite a different matter to the proposals of our disinterested Baboo advisers. Besides, how is it that the effect of enlightened native rule does not manifest itself in the free fields afforded to it at Baroda, at Indore, in Cashmere, and Hydrabad? Finally, from whom, be it asked, do these claims and pretentious prophecies emanate? From the rising generation of the noblest and most vigorous races in Hindoostan, or from a few pampered Parsees, (members of a race of aliens like ourselves) or from the effeminate voluptuaries of Bengal? Conceive danger to our empire coming from the dissatisfaction of either the one or the other! And conceive the strengthening effects upon our rule from the gratification which the great military castes would experience by the elevation of a Guzerati, or a Bengali Baboo, to the Collectorship or Commissionership of their province. Decidedly, the question is not devoid of comedy.

OUR Afghanistan letter, published in another column, shows that the rival combatants in that troublous country were still comparatively inactive. According to information received at Cabul from Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan's General (Mahomed Surwur Khan), the invading forces were believed to be either awaiting orders from Shere Ally Khan, or awaiting his arrival at their camp. Shere Ally Khan was at a place near Candahar, and his son, Mahomed Yakoob Khan—the leader of his troops—was still at Kholat. Mahomed Surwur Khan has been complaining to the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan that his troops were suffering from a want of provisions, and this scarcity appears to have arisen from the Ameer's own conduct in piling up all the stores he could get in the fort of Balla Hissar, where he evidently fears he may have to take up his quarters on some early day. Mahomed Surwur Khan reported that he had fortified Ghuznee strongly in anticipation of an attack, and he also, in another communication, stated that the desertions from his ranks had to a considerable extent ceased. The Ameer it seems did not believe what his General told him about the desertions, and this circumstance, taken with others, shows how hopeless he deemed his cause. One other act of his that betrays that same want of hope, is his writing to the Akhoond of Swat, begging his protection in case he should be obliged to leave Cabul. He has expressed a determination not to seek British protection, and we do not suppose anybody in this country will blame him for that. As to Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, nothing is stated except that he was believed to be preparing for a second attack on Maimanah.

A VALUABLE lead mine is said to have been discovered by Mr. Robt. Smart, Revenue Surveyor, in the neighbourhood of Chicolee, near Raepore.

ACCORDING to the *Central India Times*, Major Pollard has left Nagpore for Bombay, having been deputed by the Chief Commissioner to witness the performances of the newly imported steam road-rolling machine now in use here, with the view of introducing similar machinery into provinces of Central India.

A DINNER was given to Mr. Malcolm Low on the 4th inst., by the official community of Setabuldee on the occasion of his transfer to the Commissionership of the Nerbudda. Mr. Rivett-Carnac occupied the chair.

A MEERUT correspondent of the *Mofussilite* mentions that Major General Colin Troup, C. B., left for Mussoorie, for six weeks, on the 1st inst., and that the command of the station devolved on Colonel Turner, C. B., Royal Horse Artillery.

"At the recommendation of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, the troops stationed at Jubbulpore will in future receive their ordnance stores from the Allahabad arsenal, instead of from the Saugor magazine.

A "loafer" (says the *Sindian* of June 3) was charged yesterday before Mr. Gibbons with enticing private Hannah of H. M.'s 32nd Regiment to desert. It appears this individual was in the coffee shop of that corps last Monday, and boasted that he had assisted two soldiers in Kurrachee to get away, one of whom had shipped for New York. This declaration, coupled with the fact that two desertions have taken place in the Regiment, led Colonel Watson to send the man to Mr. Gibbons, but as the evidence adduced in the case was insufficient the accused was discharged.

A Khundwa correspondent of the *Central India Times*, in mentioning the disastrous fire at Booranpore, near the fort of Asseerghur, estimates the loss of property at 15 lakhs of rupees. Two lives, he adds, were lost, and two constables much injured by the roof of one of the houses falling upon them. The fire broke out at 3 p. m. on the 30th ultimo in the part of Booranpore city known as Itwarao, and there was a high wind blowing at the time.

THE continuance of the hot weather (says the Friend of India) is producing the usual stagnation in public affairs, enlivened only by the prophets of evil. In Calcutta we have had an unusually cool May, and we understand that the climate has been much the same in the Upper Provinces, and that the bamboo has flowered under an abundance of pleasant but unseasonable rain. Accordingly one party threatens us with a hot June, and a postponement of the rains until the commencement of July; whilst another party amuses us with the prospect of a failure of the rains in September next, to be followed next year by another famine. Meantime, however, one thing is certain, that we have had cool weather and that the country is prosperous, and there seems no reason at present to fret respecting calamities which may never arrive.

THE Maharajah of Jeypore in a small and unnecessary way seems to be aping the external modes of government adopted by the British in this country. He has established a Council for the state—not a bad measure, we hope—but his reforms become somewhat ridiculous when he organizes, as we read he has done, five great departments, "in imitation of those amongst which the work of the Government of India is distributed. The departments will each be presided over by a Secretary, and are named the Home, the Foreign, the Financial, the Military, and the Department of the Comptroller General."

WE take the following paragraph from a home paper:—

Fifty guineas premium have been paid at Lloyd's to effect re-insurances on the ships "Staverton" and the "Picture," both from Liverpool, bound to Bombay, considered considerably overdue. Twenty-five guineas were also paid to-day on the ship "City of Vienna," which left the Clyde for Bombay on the 12th of last December.

THE *Pioneer* states that the question of abandoning Calcutta as the capital of India was referred by the Secretary of State to the Indian Council, which was as nearly as possible equally divided—eight against seven—on the point, and that Sir Stafford Northcote has accordingly referred the matter for consideration and report to the Governor General in Council.

IT is remarkable how little notice the Native Press has yet vouchsafed to our Abyssinian success. The *Koh-i-Noor* is, so far as we know, the only paper which has even recorded the fact that the prisoners have been rescued and that the King who imprisoned them has met his death in consequence, and even this journal quotes the matter perfunctorily and without comment. Possibly, for not talking about the triumphant expedition, they may be "thinking the more."—*Pioneer*.

Too much cannot be said in congratulation upon the health of the European troops at Cawnpore. Fifteen or twenty years ago it would have been hard to realize the fact of a clean mortality bill for five consecutive months out of a strength of 500 men, 41 women and 95 children. Yet this is the happy fact with regard to H. M.'s 101st Regiment. A good deal of this is no doubt due to the fact that the regiment is an old Indian one, though some of the most eminent medical men altogether disbelieve in acclimatization for the human subject.—*Id.*

SIR ROBERT NAPIER acts history better than he writes it. A General who introduced science so happily into the conduct of a campaign might have made the further innovation of recording it honestly. Sir Robert Napier's long-expected Despatch on the fall of Magdala is a poor specimen of a poor class of compositions. We must confess to feeling, to say the least, disappointed in the perusal. The document is neither agreeable in manner, nor exhaustive. There were several points on which we expected vainly to have been enlightened, and there remains a great deal of which the public will demand further explanation. There is not a word upon the subject of Colonel Phayre's blundering, nor of the extraordinary omission of the Engineers to take powder with them to the gates of Magdala. The public will not discredit these alleged blunders because of the Commander-in-Chief's silence on the subject. The account of the conflict itself is very meagre, and from the description it is quite impossible to understand how our army got entangled in the valley, and thus exposed to attack by Theodore. With all these omissions the Despatch has not the merit of brevity, as it wanders in the most discursive manner into the discussion and description of various extraneous matters of little interest or importance.—*Id.*

MR. MOULTRY, accountant at the branch of the Bank of Bengal at Nagpore, has died in consequence of an unfortunate accident. It appears from the *Central India Times* that he had "just arrived in the station, and at an auction had purchased a horse, which, on first trial, bolted away with him into a neighbouring bazaar, and there fell violently against a mud wall, bringing down a large portion of it on the prostrate rider, and causing severe injury to his spine and consequent paralysis of the lower extremities, and concussion of the brain, which resulted in death within 24 hours."

THE beer question, as affecting the British soldier in India, is not an unimportant one. The following letter, addressed to the *Englishman*, contains some serious disclosures on the subject:—

By a telegram from London, dated 16th instant, published in the *Englishman* of the 26th idem, I note that "the attention of the House was called to the quality of the beer supplied to the troops in India."

The importance of this question, as affecting the Imperial Revenue and the *quality* of the malt liquor forwarded to India for the use of the troops when surveyed and reported upon, as formerly, by professional tasters, is to be ascertained from the following brief statement, to the truth of which I can affirm:—

1860—1865.*	Hds.		Hds.
Imported per *Shand*	500	rejected & sour	64
Ditto *Hornet.*	500	Ditto	49
Ditto *Perozepore*	500	Ditto	22
Ditto *Ardbeg*	500	Ditto	35
Ditto *Cherookee*	600	Ditto	39
Ditto *Henry Reed*	500	Ditto	193
Ditto *Undaunted*	500	Ditto	59
Ditto *Maggie Miller*	1400

the fort of Ghiznee very strong, perfectly adapted to meet any attack on the part of the enemy. Our troops are, however, suffering in the extreme for want of corn and other necessities, and for want of proper and effectual arrangement for a regular supply of Commissariat from Cabul. Please take special care that our disappointments in this respect are not repeated again and again." The Ameer hereupon despatched Khojah Meer Khan and Zikrya Khan to Korum and Zurput respectively to bring as much corn from those places as they could possibly collect. Hussan Ally Khan, Daroghah of Shasterkhana, was at the same time ordered to place two hundred camels and mules at the disposal of the persons nominated to proceed to the outstation. The widowed mother of Sirdar Wully Mahomed Khan, brother of the late Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan, solicited leave of the Ameer to-day to be allowed to proceed to Tukhta Pool in Turkistan, where his son was lately sent to in confinement. The Ameer was pleased to grant the request.

18th May.—The reason why the corn supply is not sufficient to meet the demand at Ghiznee is the following. The Ameer through the ill-treatments by his officials of the ryots and katteedars has duly collected an abundant supply of all sorts of grain, but he has stored them all in the Balla Hissar Fort. This he has apparently done with an eye to shut himself up finally in that fort when the store would doubtless serve him and his troops in a most critical time. Sirdar Ghoolam Mohyooddeen Khan, one of the old Candaharee Sirdars, arrived at Cabulin chains to-day, despatched from Ghiznee by Sirdar Mahomed Surwur Khan. This Sirdar, who made his flight from Candahar along with other troops of Sirdar Surwur Khan, was now reported to be instigating secretly the troops of the Ameer Azim Khan at Ghiznee and his neighbourhood to desert their main body and to join that of Sirdar Yakoob Khan. His tricks having been discovered there was no remedy except to send him in chains to Cabul to undergo punishment. The Ameer has for the present ordered the Sirdar to be kept at Tasha Khana in the state in which he was brought.

19th May.—A letter received this day from Khilm stated that Sirdar Sekunder Khan, brother of Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan, and son of the late Sirdar Sooltan Jan, late Governor of Herat, who was some months ago reported to be at Bokhara to obtain the service of the Ameer of that place, has now proceeded to the Russian cantonment at Tashkend, with what object, is not known; but there is one thing which the letters specially remarks—,viz, he has shown an unwillingness to join the Ameer Shere Ally Khan. That such an old Sirdar of Shere Ally Khan's service should dislike to be of further use to his master is certainly to be wondered at. Ere this Shere Ally Khan had repeatedly desired Sekunder Khan to join him. After all the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan's passion for revenge from the Reka tribe (the same which had opened the gates of Candahar for Shere Ally Khan) was again raised to-day, and this time with more or less effect. A part of the Reka Khana bazaar was blown by the Ameer's orders by cannon balls, while a few of the houses were put to flames and burnt to ashes. No attempt was made on the life of the Rekas, who have patiently suffered the barbarous treatment done to them. The helpless men of the tribe thus treated have taken their abodes, some at Bazar Chandoul, others at Ibraheem Khanee. A sort of terror and alarm prevailed at Cabul when the thundering of the guns sounded, although fortunately the action was not followed by any disturbance on the part of the general population at Cabul.

20th May.—Seizure and capture is the order of the day. This morning a man named Quamrooddeen, Akbhar Naweesh, or news-writer, was apprehended by the cunning Cabul Kotwall, Ghoolam Raza Khan. Quamrooddeen was a very old news-writer at Cabul, and practised his profession since the days of the late Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan. The capture of this experienced and tried man has put the few brethren of that profession on the alert and they have become more watchful now. It was also this day that a Syed boy, fourteen or fifteen years of age, was beheaded by the Ameer Azim Khan's orders. The odd and most uncouth story regarding this murder is related as follows by some of the Ameer's own harem. That he (the lad) was one of the Ameer's Peshkhizmuts, was much liked by the Ameer for his surpassing beauty, and remained, therefore, always in attendance on his master. The day previous to his execution some difference (unknown to others indeed) arose between the Ameer and his subject, which had so strong an effect on the haughty Azim Khan that he deprived his youthful Peshkhizmut the very next day of his life. The Sirdars who usually attend the Ameer on enquiring as to what had led him to do so were simply told "The *Nimuk Haramee*, or, disloyalty, of the wretched youth." Cabul rumours also have it that the Ameer has been wounded by the boy on the belly by a sharp dagger. Whatsoever may be the case with Azim Khan, the fact distinctly tells what sort of man the Cabul ruler is. Those who know his private conduct hate him far more than do those who know anything of him in his public life.

21st May.—A moorasila was received by the Ameer from Sirdar Mahomed Surwur Khan to-day submitting the following for his information:—"Desertions from our camp have ceased to a considerable degree now. Many were seized while on their way to the camp of the opposite party, while many were apprehended in the main body of our troops when attempting to make an escape or withdrawal. To this I am chiefly obliged to General Mahomed Zaman Khan, commanding our army at Kera Bagh." The Ameer, however, does not believe all the letter contains, as he has heard from other quarters that desertions continue, and those too in somewhat large numbers. Nothing new was heard at Cabul this week of the doings of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan in Turkistan. The report current here was that the Sirdar was about to make a second attack on Maimanah. Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan, son of Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan, who was last week reported to have left Cabul for Ghiznee, was now reported to have duly reached the latter place. Sirdar Surwar Khan has by the Ameer's orders put him second in command to his own rank, and it is therefore anticipated that better arrangements would follow.

GOSSIP FROM MYSORE.

BANGALORE, 2ND JUNE.

THE appointment of Mr. Saunders, C. B., to the Residency at Hydrabad, has caused some surprise here, his name not having been mentioned in connection with the appointment until he had actually obtained it. Doubtless, Mr. Saunders will prove a popular Resident at the capital of the Nizam. He is a distinguished civilian, a personal friend, I believe, of Sir John Lawrence, and hospitable to an extent, not usually observable in these degenerate days of Anglo-India. Mr. Saunders acted as Commissioner of Mysore during Mr. Bowring's absence in England, and rumour, with its hundred tongues, frequently gave him the appointment of Commissioner here. Fate marked him, however, for a more responsible post, and Mr. Saunders will find Hydrabad no sinecure should anything unfortunately happen to Sir Salar Jung during his tenure of office.

Mr. Kindersly, of the Madras Civil Service, will probably be confirmed in his appointment of Acting Judicial Commissioner, consequent to the transfer of Mr. Saunders to Hydrabad. I hear that it is decided the young Rajah of Mysore shall be removed from Mysore to Bangalore, and that the old public offices in the fort of Bangalore shall be refitted and repaired for his reception. This arrangement will cause the transfer of the Ordnance and other departments from the fort to the cantonment, though it is at present difficult to say where ground can be found for their accommodation. The young Rajah, with his two or three thousand native followers, will fully occupy the fort, and considerable expense will be necessary to put its old tumble-down buildings into proper repair. However, few people will be found to grumble at the outlay, whatever it may be, since Bangalore is evidently the proper place for the young Rajah's residence. He will here be under the eye of the Commissioner, and will enjoy many other advantages impossible of attainment in Mysore.

Some gentlemen of Bangalore propose starting a club at this station.—It is to be called the "United Service Club," and its estimated cost as a commencement is 50,000 rupees. While wishing the proposed club every success, I fear Bangaloreans are scarcely unanimous enough to set the institution on its legs; and the proposal—a mere circulation of an unsigned paper—is not the proper method of going to work for the intended purpose. A public meeting under the auspices of the Commissioner and the General should be convened, if the proposers mean *business*, and until such a meeting is convened, the "United Service Club" will be simply a matter for conversation.

To gentlemen on your side of India, a Bangalore club would prove very useful.—As members of the Byculla and others clubs, they would, of course, be honorary members of the club at Bangalore, and your tourists in search of health and pleasure to the Neilgherries and in this direction, would find a Bangalore club a very great convenience. There can be little doubt, that a club will some day become a necessity to Bangalore. It is merely a question of time, when we are to have it.

I hear that under orders from Bengal the native troops at Bangalore and elsewhere are to be instructed in the use of their muskets as rifles? This novel use of the weapon reminds me of some clever lines by Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, that may possibly be new to some of your readers. In his letters from a Competition Walla he says, speaking of the muskets,

> "Believe me if that most endearing old arm,
> Which we miss with so fondly to-day,
> Which never did Afghan or Sikh any harm,
> Was to shoot straight for once in a way.
> It should still be the weapon, for guardsmen and line,
> Let the windage increase as it will,
> And we'd think the per formance sufficiently fine,
> If one ball in five hundred should kill."

These lines are very applicable to a sepoy's musket, rifle, or "musco-rifle," as the *Madras, Times* funnily describes it.

You have of course seen by the telegram that Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness is dead. According to Dublin gossip, the late Baronet was one of the three millionaires of Ireland—as it is said that three gentlemen, one of whom was undoubtedly Sir Benjamin, and another, probably, Mr. Malcolmson, paid income-tax upon £100,000 per annum of late. Had Sir B. Guinness lived a year or two longer he would have probably obtained a peerage.

Bangalore is full of patriotic individuals who will devote their time to any project for the "good of the place," so long as such project is unproductive of any practical utility, but let any really practical work be proposed, and the station patriots will fight shy of it, because as they say "it can't be done." For instance, there is no worse station in India, in so far as servants are concerned, than Bangalore. Bangalore servants are notorious. With few exceptions they are the scum of their class, and give infinite trouble which is loudly bemoaned by masters and mistresses, still no one moves an amendment of the rule. There should be a Servants' Registry Office at this place, where good servants' characters might be written in letters of gold, and bad servants' peccadilloes displayed in red ink. Ladies and gentlemen parting with their servants should send their servants' characters to this office and not entrust their testimonials to private keeping. In aid to the amelioration of servants in general, some ladies might usefully employ themselves, as ladies usefully employ themselves at home, by becoming patronesses of an institution for the education of young boys and girls as servants. They might teach them to perform their duties satisfactorily, directly benefit many poor heathens, and convert them to Christianity by the most practical method—their interests.

Last night the members of the Mysore Commission gave a farewell banquet to Mr. Saunders, the new Resident of Hydrabad. After an excellent dinner in the new public offices, the usual amount of speechifying, loyal and complimentary, was indulged in—the whole meaning briefly, that the Mysore Commission is sorry to lose a gentleman who has endeared himself to them by kindly acts in public and private life.

We have not had the monsoon here yet, although it has been predicted every day for the last fortnight. The very unusual character of the season has not raised Bangalore as a place of residence in the public estimation. General Harris has returned from leave and resumed the command of the Mysore Division.

BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY a salute of nine guns was fired from the Saluting Battery, in honour of the arrival of Brigadier General Stewart, of the Bengal army, from Abyssinia.

ON Sunday last the son-in-law to His Highness the Guicowar, who arrived here on Thursday, left for Baroda, with about one hundred and fifty followers.

THE following passengers sailed yesterday per steamer "Martaban," Captain Sharp, to Kurrachee:—Mr. E. Anderson, Mrs. Marwell, and Mr. R. Graeber.

THE following passengers arrived yesterday per steamer "Malacca," Captain Tomlin, from China and the Coast:—Mr. and Mrs. Byrne and child, Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch, Mr. and Mrs. Fairland, Mr. Sewabb, Mr. Symour, Mr. Norman, and Sir E. Couch.

WE understand that Government have sanctioned the removal of the Brigadier Major and Deputy Quarter Master General's offices from their present locality on the north east of the Secretariate to the Town Hall.

THE running time of the passenger trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway have now been altered for the monsoon weather, and the alterations in the G. I. P. Line will come in force on the 15th. The revised time tables are to be found in the Second Edition of the Traveller's Guide, which is now ready.

IT is stated that the Local Government have declined to sanction the proposal of the Municipal Commissioner for an exchange of the site of the Native Infantry Lines situated at Borce Bunder with the Municipal property at Byculla, called the Free Land's Estate, on the grounds that the former is much more extensive in area and therefore more valuable than the latter.

ABYSSINIA.—On Sunday evening the ship *Friga* arrived in harbour from Annesley Bay, with followers. The B. B. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Krishna*, which arrived on Sunday, with a general cargo from Suez, and followers from Annesley Bay, towed the *Faud Currosm*, with followers, as far as Aden. By the *Krishna* we learn that forty-five of the released captives had reached Zoolla on the 28th ultimo, and that the remainder were expected to arrive soon after.

THE following passengers will sail to-day per P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Sumatra*, Captain Browne, to Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton.—Mr. R. Cordery, Mr. J. Hayles, Captain and Mrs. Macfarlane, Captain Burnes., Mr. Thos. Latham, Mr. Chisholm.—By Second Class.—Mr. John Rothwell, Mr. Thos. Aers, Mr. McCombie, and Mr. Bayley.

For Marseilles. Mr. Marval, Mr. Strutt, Lord J. Hervey, and Captain P. S. Tomlin, Mr. Sopwith, Mrs. Williams and infant.

For Suez.—Lieutenant Hopkins, and Mr. P. E. Bendir, Mr. Kruze, Mr. B. Bickerdike.

Passages by P. and O. Co.'s steamer have been engaged as follows:—

16th June.

For Suez.—Mr. F W. Foot.

AN inquest was held on Sunday last at the Apollo Bunder, touching the death of a European seaman, name unknown. From the evidence of a seaman belonging to the ship *Bechardas Ambasdas* it appeared that he first saw deceased at 10 o'clock on the previous morning, when he came on board the vessel. He was brought in a dingy by a sepoy. He appeared under the influence of liquor, and was hardly able to walk. Deceased was taken forward and he lay down on the forecastle. Witness left the deceased sleeping, went to work, and on returning about one o'clock he went up to the deceased, and found that he was dead. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from the effects of excessive drinking.

THE mean temperature at the Government Observatory, Colaba, on the different days from 1st to 6th June inclusive, was as follows:—85·8, 85·9, 85·9, 83·6, 83·7, and 85·7. The extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded being taken as 8) was—5·3, 7·0, 6·9, 7·6, 7·9, and 7·4. The barometer was at 29·650 on the 1st, and sank gradually till on the 6th it indicated 29·430. The fall of rain from the 1st to the 6th, both inclusive, was 0·22, and on the 7th it was no less than 3 inches 11 cents. The fall of rain registered between 1st January and 1st May is set down at 1 cent. Showers of rain continued to fall yesterday—though not nearly so violently as on the previous day—and the weather was still quite "monsoony" in appearance.

ON Saturday last an inquest was held at the Morgue, Camateepora, concerning the death of John Pearson, chief officer of the ship *Royal Tar*. It appears that on the afternoon of Friday, about 2 o'clock, deceased went on board to join the ship as first officer. He appeared to be the worse for liquor, and said that he thought he was suffering from the effects of the sun. The steward of the ship, Henry Steward, recommended him to lie down. Deceased accordingly went and lay down in his berth. He seemed to be what was usually called "dead drunk." He would not answer questions or move himself when shaken. On the following morning deceased got up and drank a cup of coffee, and then lay down, but got up again and went forward as the ship was going to get under weigh. At about a quarter to eight o'clock deceased was found sitting in the door of his cabin. He was breathing very heavily, and never spoke again. His hands and arms became of a dark hue. Dr. Reynolds was called in, and the deceased died shortly afterwards. The jury found that the deceased died from natural causes.

A CORONER'S Jury was empanelled on Sunday last in the Fort to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of Mr. William Wallace, engineer of the Apollo Press Company. Mr. John Nicol, a clerk in the office of Messrs. Remington & Co., stated that the deceased, who lived with him, had been complaining of suffering from the excessive heat of the weather and weakness during the last week. On Saturday morning, about 6 o'clock, deceased returned home, having passed the previous night at a friend's house, who was dangerously ill, and not expected to live. He appeared to be weak and excited on account of the illness of his friend. Witness breakfasted with the deceased, and left the house at 10 o'clock to go to his office. When he returned home at 3·30 P.M. he found the deceased lying on the couch, suffering from the same symptoms he complained of in the morning. He had seen Dr. Seitz, who had prescribed for him. Witness left the deceased again at 4 P.M., and while he was returning home at about 7 o'clock, a messenger, who met him on the road, informed him that the deceased was dead. Dr. Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, who examined the body of the deceased, was of opinion that the deceased died of apoplexy induced by the excessive heat of the weather. A verdict was returned accordingly.

IN disposing of the case of Manockjee Nowrojee Kharadi against Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy Coorlawalla, a report of which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of Friday last, the following observations were made by Mr. Nana Morojee:—"It appears to me that until March last defendant Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy Coorlawalla was a large public works contractor. That on the 19th December last he entered into an agreement with prosecutor Manockjee Nowrojee, whereby defendant admitted prosecutor as his partner in a contract which he proposed taking for filling in a portion of the Mody Bay, and under which prosecutor paid to defendant a sum of Rs. 4,000 to be lodged as a deposit with Lieutenant Ducat, the Government Engineer in charge of the reclamation work. For some reason or other defendant did not undertake the performance of the work and the sum of Rs. 4,000 remained with him. Meanwhile prosecutor obtained on the 27th December another contract from defendant for filling in a portion of the Apollo Bay, and ever since the prosecutor used to see the defendant frequently. About the middle of February fresh tenders were invited by Lieutenant Ducat for the Mody Bay contract by means of advertisements published every day for a week in English and vernacular newspapers, so that prosecutor was in a position to know that defendant was not going to undertake the contract. Prosecutor, however, took no notice of the matter, nor ever asked back his money, but finding defendant had filed his petition in the Court of Insolvency, he lodged criminal information against him on the 17th March and obtained a warrant for defendant's arrest. Prosecutor then went and stayed several days with defendant in his house and consented to a compromise, provided his money was paid to him. Judging from the fact of prosecutor's uninterrupted silence until after defendant had filed his petition in the Court of Insolvency, and from the fact of his consenting to a compromise, I think prosecutor never believed defendant to be guilty of a criminal offence, and I think upon the whole that this is a subject fit for adjudication by a civil rather than a criminal court, and I therefore dismiss the case and discharge the defendant."

WEATHER REPORTS.

Tuesday, 2nd June.

Paumben.—Weather squally; wind easterly; thermometer 86; barometer 29·80; fall of rain, 6/10 inch.

Cochin.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W.; thermometer 82; barometer 298-34; sky nimbus.

Wednesday, 3rd June.

Vingorla.—Weather cloudy; wind N. strong; thermometer 91.

Thursday, 4th June.

Kolapore.—Weather calm; wind fair; thermometer 82.

Carwar.—Weather cloudy; wind variable; thermometer 82; barometer 29·78; fall of rain 1 inch 46 cents.

Friday, 5th June.

Kolapore.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W.; thermometer 83; heavy rain.

THE WRECK OF THE S. S. "KARANJAH."

BY the arrival of the s.s. "Krishna" from Suez we learn the following particulars regarding the wreck of the "Karanjah." The land on which she struck was a point named Ras Gharal, about 90 miles from Suez. When she struck she was on her voyage from Suez to Jeddah, and was laden principally with bales of piece-goods. She also had on board twenty-four boxes of specie for Jeddah. She struck on the evening of the 16th ultimo, and soon after striking a gale arose which lasted for thirty hours. The fury of the gale drove the unfortunate vessel upon the rocks, knocking large holes in her bottom, and the water soon reached and covered the deck. The officers, crew (Arab), and her passengers, got safely on shore, but without being able to save any provisions. On the 19th, three days after the "Karanjah" struck, the "Krishna," on her voyage from Suez to Annesley Bay, approached the wreck, and supplied the sufferers on shore with rice, water, and sundry other articles of provision. The "Krishna" brought on to Bombay three passengers, an Italian, his wife, and child; but left the captain, mate, and engineers, with the crew, trying to recover four boxes of specie which remained on the vessel out of the twenty-four which she had twenty having already been recovered. The day after leaving the wreck the "Krishna" spoke the P. & O. Company's s.s. "Candia," from Calcutta, the captain of which said he would call at the scene of the wreck, that he might render any necessary service which might be required.

FORT POLICE COURT.—8TH JUNE.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

SHIP DESERTION.—John Vicars was charged, at the instance of Robert S. Lakey, master of the *Theodor Knoop*, with deserting from that vessel on the 5th inst. He was found guilty and sentenced to one month's hard labour in the House of Correction.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

THEFTS.—Bhickoo Banoo was sentenced to receive ten stripes for stealing a silver carjoota.

Abdoola Hassun was sentenced to undergo imprisonment with hard labour for three months for stealing wearing apparel valued at Rs. 2.

Purnoo Jyram was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour for stealing 39 yards of sheeting valued at Rs. 5.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Luxumon Mahadoo, a coachman, was fined Rs. 10 for driving his vehicle in Duncan Road on the 8th in a rash and negligent manner. Half of the fine was ordered to be paid to complainant.

TORTURING BULLOCKS.—Govind Budjabha was fined Rs. 5 for torturing his bullock on the Esplanade on Sunday.—Dhondu Ramjee was fined Rs. 7 for the same offence.

ALLEGED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—On Saturday an information was laid before Mr. Nana Morojee by a woman named Mendi against a man named Massin. The informant had been in the keeping of the defendant in a house at Chuckla, and about a week ago locked up ten small gold finger rings, two gold bangles, and a sheet of cloth, worth in all about Rs. 100. These were in a wooden box in her room, secured by a padlock. The man had left for same days and the informant had found some of her property in the possession of one Ahmed Eranee. She now suspected Massin, charged him with theft, and prayed that a warrant might be issued for his apprehension. The warrant was granted.

THEFT.—Bindoo Ballajee, on old offender, was charged with stealing a turban of the value of ten rupees, belonging to one Mahadoo Luxamon. Prisoner was arrested with the turban in his possession in the Hanuman Lane on Saturday last. He admitted in presence of a police peon having stolen the property from the complainant's shop. His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to receive ten stripes.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—8TH JUNE.

FURIOUS RIDING.—Goolam Surver was charged with riding a horse on the 31st ult., on a public way in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life, and thereby causing the death of one Bhaggoo, woman.

The husband of the deceased stated that she left his house on Thursday the 21st ult., at about half past two o'clock. Shortly afterwards, in consequence of information he received, he proceeded to the road leading from Sir Jamsetjee Hospital to Mahaluxmee, and there found his wife in an insensible condition, supported by several persons in a half reclining posture. She had received extensive injuries; her back, right side, leg, and arm were injured and were bleeding. He spoke to her but she did not open her eyes or answer him. Witness removed her with the help of a police sepoy to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she died on the following day.

Mr. C. H. Price, teacher in the Baptist Mission School on the Baboola Tank Road, said that he saw the prisoner on the 21st ult., on the Bellasis road, not far from Sir Jamsetjee Hospital, about half past 3 P.M. The prisoner was on horse-back and riding very furiously. Witness was riding in a covered waggonette with open windows at each side, and going in the same direction as the prisoner. He heard him coming up and saw him about one hundred yards off before he overtook him. Prisoners looked into the waggonette as he passed it, and his turban and cap fell off as he passed. Witness continued to watch the prisoner until he saw his horse run over a woman, who was walking in company with another, in the road, at a distance of about four yards from the foot-path. The two women were walking on the left or near side of the road. They were walking in the same direction in which the prisoner was going. When the horse ran over the woman it fell down and the prisoner was thrown off. Witness jumped out of the carriage and went to the assistance of the deceased. He found her insensible with a severe wound in the left side; it appeared to be a very lacerated wound and very deep. He helped to remove her to the Jamsetjee Hospital by placing her in a buggy in charge of her husband.

A number of witnesses were examined in support of the above evidence.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the offence and sentenced him to five months' simple imprisonment in the House of Correction and a fine of Rs. 200, in default of payment of the fine, to suffer a month's further imprisonment.

REFUSING TO LET CONVEYANCE FOR HIRE.—Mirja Mahomed, a hack buggy driver, was charged with refusing to let his conveyance for hire. John Fitzgerald, a student in the Grant Medical College, wanted to go to Parell, and asked the defendant to take him there. He said that his horse was tired. His Worship fined the defendant three rupees, or in default to undergo seven day's imprisonment.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT: 5TH JUNE.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, COMMISSIONER.)

Re Premjee Ramjee.

Liabilities, Rs. 1,32,624; assets, Rs. 4,822 (good) and Rs. 10,987 (bad).

Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Marriott appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Strong for Jumnadass Lulloobhoy, an opposing creditor.

The insolvent, as a partner of the firm of Vurdhman Premjee and Co., was due Jumnadass Rs. 1,827, the amount of a decree, with costs, given by the High Court; and the grounds of opposition were concealment of property, and keeping false and fraudulent accounts. On reference to the books it was alleged that the insolvent had fraudulently received and appropriated to his own use different sums from several individuals at different times, which belonged to the firm of which he was a partner. In particular there was Rs. 10,000 from Farrar, Wright and Co. deposited in the name of insolvent's father in the Bank of Bombay, and drawn from time to time by the insolvent, ; other payments, amounting to about Rs. 11,700, from other parties, all of which had been appropriated by the insolvent; a carriage bought in the name of the firm, but kept by insolvent; and a country cradi, bought by the insolvent and accounted for in the books of the firm, but given over to insolvent's son, and now attached by his father. It was also held that besides these, insolvent had got Rs. 23,765 debited to his own account from the firm, and that he had entered Rs. 17,500 in his schedule as due to him, though these could be disputed on good and sufficient grounds.

Several witnesses were examined by Mr. Strong, but there was little adduced from these in support of the opposition. The insolvent was also examined, but little of importance was elicited from him.

The Commissioner said there was nothing proved against the insolvent, and there was no reason why he should not be discharged. That being so, and the man swearing to the truth of his schedule, then he would be discharged.

Mr. Mayhew remarked that he had never heard of a case in which less had been made out. Not one of the allegations in the affidavit had been borne out by the proof; and he therefore craved costs.

The Commissioner said he would not grant costs, as there had been room for suspicion in the case. The ship had been built when the insolvent was in his native country. His father was a Jain priest, not known to have any means, and it was held in the name of the younger son. He discharged the insolvent but without costs, and he at present disposed of another application under section 246, by granting, at the instance of Ramjee Kessowjee, an order for removal of the attachment on the ship.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

AHMEDNUGGUR, 5TH JUNE.

To all intents and appearances the monsoon broke here yesterday. The last few days in May were intensely hot, but at the beginning of June the clouds begin to thicken and thunder-storms seemed looking up from every direction. On the 3rd and 4th heavy storms were visible all around, and a great deal of rain is reported to have fallen in the districts. Yesterday we had a good downpour in camp, and the temperature has diminished by several degrees.

A strange accident happened here a few days ago. Two camels, followed at about sixty yards distant by a couple of elephants, laden with stones for the line building of the 16th N. I., were coming slowly across the general parade ground, when suddenly without any warning or provocation, one of the elephants rushed at the camels, and notwithstanding the mahout dug the *ankoos* into the beast's head and tried to stop it in every way, it knocked over one of the camels and running its tucks into the poor brute trampled it to death on the spot. The mahout was upset and fortunately escaped the notice of the elephant, who was too busily engaged demolishing the camel, otherwise he would most likely have lost his life.

This elephant is known to be a very vicious brute, and has committed damage on more than one occasion. Government ought to destroy a savage beast of this kind, or at any rate not allow it to be taken anywhere near the public grounds or in any place where people are in the habit of passing. Part of the general parade ground is a regular thoroughfare for foot people going to and from the town and bazaar, and the consequences might have been more serious if any people had come within reach of an animal in this savage condition.

THE ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELL.

MR. J. A. CRAWFORD, the President of the Agricultural and Horticultural of India, has addressed the following communication to that society on the above subject:—

"I enclose an extract from the *Observer* of the 16th March on the subject of 'the Abyssinian well tubes.' The subject is one fraught with interest to this country, for if the well tubes can be successfully introduced into India, there is no saying what results may not ensue in regard to both agriculture and horticulture. I have always been of opinion that with a plentiful supply of water always at hand, much of the effects of the high temperature during the hot season might be obviated, and that we might possibly grow crops and plants which we cannot now do. For one tank that keeps a decent supply of water, even before the hot weather sets in, there are ten that almost dry up. With three well tubes sunk, say, through the bed of such dry tanks, a supply of water might be obtained, with incalculable benefit to gardens and orchards. The cost appears likely to be light, and I think we should be somewhat neglecting our duty were we to hesitate to give the well tubes a trial. As a Society for the promotion of Agricultural and Horticultural improvements, we should, I think, take a lead in bringing such inventions to notice in this country.

"In regard to the question of the supply of drinking water for a country like this, these tubes seem well adapted for that object, and I have already brought the matter to the notice of the Chairman of the Justices of Calcutta, and have suggested that Mr. Clark, their Engineer at home, should be called on to report on them, and if favourable to their introduction, should be requested to send some out for the purpose of being tried as an auxiliary means for providing water for the public, pending the completion of the water works now in hand.

"I would, therefore, feel obliged by your circulating this letter to my colleagues in the Council for an expression of their views on the subject of indenting for, say, half a dozen of the tubes, of various lengths and bores, with the requisite contrivances for driving them in, and extracting them as detailed in the *Observer*.

"You are doubtless acquainted with the names of some persons who would undertake the task of purchasing them and shipping them to us, in the same way that cotton gins and other machines have been purchased and sent out for our Society. I would lose no time if the Council agree with me in indenting, for by the time we receive the shipments via the Cape the drying season will have come round, and we shall be in a position to put the invention to the test at once.

The Society, at a late meeting in Calcutta, resolved as follows:—"On the recommendation of the Council, that three of this tube wells of sizes be ordered, and that the Secretary communicate with Dr. Forbes Watson on the subject by the next mail."

THE BANK OF BENGAL AGENCY IN BOMBAY.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

BAD as we showed Mr. Dickson to be in our article of Saturday last (May 30), we had no idea of the extent of his wickedness as it has now been exposed. With a spirit of audacity that could only be equalled by the folly of it under the circumstances, he has actually conceived the daring idea of "creating an artificial scarcity of money in Calcutta." Is there no one to lynch him? He is too dangerous a man to be allowed to continue longer at the head of monetary Calcutta, where he is evidently tampering with the commercial interests of India. Happily there are people who understand his moves;—who can

> "Confound his politics,
> And frustrate his knavish tricks,

and show him in his true colours. It would be a pity not to put the public on their guard against so dangerous a character, and show his wiles as they deserve to be shown. For this exposition we are indebted to the *Times of India*, whose words, with our accustomed fairness, we reproduce in full.

* * * *

After some of the choice epithets we reproduced on Saturday in reference to this unscrupulous, ambitious, all-absorbing, astute, monopolising &c. Mr. Dickson, we are sure it will be balm for his wounded feelings to learn that he has "held a deservedly high character for circumspection." It is almost a pity that the compliment cannot be returned to his generous detractors. Though looked at for a moment it is only a lollipop complement after all. In the tender care of Bombay interests the *Times of India* seems to take the part of an Indian *Ayah*. The baby is cross and the nurse tells it there is a *Bhoot* coming. And it so happens that it falls to the share of Mr. Dickson, the circumspect all-absorber, to play the part of bhoot. He is ready for any temper of the baby "Bhoot ata, burra bhoot, plethoric bhoot." If this does not answer, another character is tried, but still bhoot. "Bhoot ata, burra-bhoot hai. Ekpao Rangoon men hai, dusra, pao Agra men hai, uska pet Nagpore hai, uska hath men Bombay, legage, sub cheeze khage: burra rukkus hai." Even this has not answered, and now the astute and circumspect bhoot, has actually attempted to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. Why must have been the greater goose to make the attempt. For had he, in "creating an artificial scarcity" sent away all that he could possibly command, what would he have left to take advantage of the famine when created? "Three of its large depositors could have put it (the Bank) into a fix by emptying its coffers." Indeed? Why what would the fix have been, when the next sentence tells us that "Mr. Dickson could have obtained cash enough from other banks in Calcutta," for there is "more money in that city than its trade requires?" Well, if Mr. Dickson knew that he could obtain this money and that there was more than enough without the Bank of Bengal, he must have been anything but 'astute" or "circumspect," nay, he must have been simply silly to conceive "the bright idea of creating an artificial scarcity of money in Calcutta" Perhaps the brilliance of this conception might be more successfully sought elsewhere; and perhaps there are other places equally prolific of "curious illustrations" of "disturbing influences," not the least conspicuous is the perturbed spirit of our contemporary. Haunted, as by a changing nightmare, by the Bank of Bengal, the *Times* seems to have dwelt on his ghostly ideas, until they have become frightful realities to him. He has pretty well rung the changes on the various characteristics of his hobgoblins. And if he would take a kindly word of advice from a fellow mortal, we would say with Hamlet, "Rest, perturbed spirit, rest."

THE GOVERNMENT STUD DEPARTMENT.

(*Englishman.*)

WE understand that the Government are about to appoint a commission to enquire into and report upon the Government Stud Department. Considering the complaints that have for years been made by commanding officers of cavalry regiments and batteries of artillery of the impossibility of procuring the stamp of horse they require from the Government studs, we trust that the very important question of entirely doing away with the present expensive establishments will not be passed over by the Committee. The present Stud Department has been confessedly a failure, it becomes then a matter of necessity to consider in what way the supply of horses required for the Indian Army can be most easily and economically furnished. A century ago the Punjab, Rajpootana, Central India, the Deccan and other districts in the North-West furnished quantities of animals with sufficient breeding and bone for remount purposes, whilst Cabul and Turkistan annually contributed a considerable supply of horses good enough for native cavalry remounts. As the exportation of horses from Cabul has been almost put a stop to by the prohibition lately issued by Azim Khan, and as the Russians are notlikely to allow the further export of horses from Turkistan and Central Asia, these sources of supply may be at once dismissed from the calculation. When at the commencement of the late Abyssinian Expedition the Government ordered an increase of thirty-six men to every regiment of native cavalry, it was found, in many instances, impossible to obtain satisfactory remounts either amongst the studs or country breds for this comparatively small body of men. We may conclude, therefore, that these sources of supply are also at present inadequate, and the question therefore resolves itself into either importation from England, the Cape, or Australia, or the encouragement of the breeding of a better description of animal by the native breeders. That this latter plan is the most desirable, if properly carried out, we think few would care to dispute, the immediate benefit of having a supply in the country itself in case of any emergent demand, is self-evident, to say nothing of the risks of importation and the length of time that it takes to get an imported horse into working condition after a bad passage. But to encourage native breeders, Government must be prepared to go to some considerable immediate expense, which would, however, be gradually recouped by the abolition of the present expensive studs. The first expense necessary would be to import from England annually for several years about twenty stud horses, but of a superior description to those now imported, and which should cost on an average nearly one thousand pounds each. These should not be selected as at present by a London horse-dealer, but by a cpmmittee at the different sales and shows of thorough-bred stock throughout the United Kingdom, or from private persons, and after being passed as sound by a veterinary surgeon should be forwarded with as little delay as possible overland to this country. These horses should then be located in different parts of the country where the best mares are to be found, care being taken to select the stallion for each district most likely to nick with the breed of mares in it. They should travel round the district at the proper season, a small fee only being charged for the services of the horse, the Government having the option of purchasing the produce at a fixed price when three years old. To encourage the breeders to take better care of the mares and foals, annual shows should be held, at which really good prizes should be awarded to those whose animals were in the best condition, and showed evidence of most attention having been bestowed upon them. The districts of the stallions should from time to time be changed, and the best filly foals should be selected as future breeding mares. To produce a sufficient supply of remounts under these circumstances must at any rate be a work of time and as the demands are immediate, we must at present look to importation. It seems to us that a new field of importation has been opened up by the establishment of the present line of large transports, which during that part of the year when they are not employed in conveying troops, might be very advantageously used for the conveyance of horses from England to this country. It is well known that cavalry remounts can be purchased in almost any quantity in England and Ireland on an average of from twenty to twenty-five pounds each, the latter being the price allowed by Government, and as one of the transports should be able to carry three hundred horses or even more, the cost of transport to this country should not exceed ten pounds per horse. According to the rates at present charged for horses for the Indian market in Australia and at the Cape, the price of each animal landed in India averages fully forty pounds, exclusive of the risk of loss on the voyage, which would be comparatively small by the transport and overland route. It seems to us, therefore, that until the system of breeding in the country as recommended above is thoroughly established, the cheapest and best market for Indian remounts is to be found in England.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS IN CALCUTTA.

THE half yearly report of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce (for the half year ending the 30th April) was adopted at a general meeting of the members, held on Monday week. The Chairman, Mr. F. G. Eldridge, made an interesting speech on the occasion in which he summarised the contents of the report. Among the various subjects considered by the Committee during the half year under the review, the time-honored one of the River Trust had been accorded the most prominent place. He felt sure that the Committee would regard with satisfaction the measures which were now being taken with the view of affording greater facility in the unloading and shipping of goods, of which Calcutta stood in such need. It was true that the present scheme was a little one, but it was something, and there was a prospect that, by next year, it would be possible to load and unload ships with some of the conveniences which were enjoyed by every other civilized community. The Committee of the Chamber addressed the Government of Bengal on the 10th March

THE RELIGION OF THE POOR.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

ARCHDEACON SINCLAIR has been delivering a charge to the clergy of Middlesex on nearly the most important subject which could occupy their attention—the state of religion amongst the poor, or as he calls them, the working classes, meaning probably to distinguish town mechanics from agricultural labourers. It would be interesting to hear something of the state of religion amongst the rich; but be this as it may, the poor are, he says, in a very irreligious state for several reasons, the most important being the condition of the press. In the last century infidelity was refined, and was meant for "courts and palaces, the library and the drawing-room." But "during the last half century" such writers had popularised their views and disseminated them amongst the masses. Writings[1] not only intelligible but interesting to the artisan, the petty trader, the shopman, the clerk, and other similar classes for whom they write . . . issued daily, monthly, and yearly from the press by millions." This is a remarkable assertion. It has been usual to contrast the coarseness and levity of anti-Christian writers of the eighteenth century—Voltaire and Paine, for instance—with the unction, not to say piety, with which the Deists, Secularists, and Positivists of our own days express their views. As to the writings issued "by millions," daily, monthly, and yearly, it is much to be wished that the Archdeacon would mention names. There used some years ago to be a small Secularist paper called the *Reasoner*, which was published, if we remember rightly, in Fleet-street, but it has been given up for several years, and its circulation was exceedingly small. When Mr. Congreve and his six or seven adherents see fit to make a demonstration upon any subject, the signature of a bookseller and publisher of whom we know nothing except that he publishes some of Mr. Congreve's pamphlets, is usually attached to the manifesto. Mr. Bradlaugh, who furnished the Saturday Reviewers with an additional sting to articles in which his name was coupled with that of Mr. Beales, avowed atheistical views, but they met with so little favour that he had to leave the committee of the Reform Association because he brought discredit on the cause. These, however, are very exceptional cases, and we firmly believe that the notion of atheistical productions circulated by millions, so often referred to with a shudder by clerical writers, is a mere bugbear. Let us at all events have the titles, the place of publication, and some sort of definite information as to the numbers of the works in question. The only books named by the Archdeacon are Paine's "Age of Reason," and the "Vestiges of Creation." It is rather hard to put the "Vestiges of Creation" into the same class with Paine's "Age of Reason;" but let us have some facts. When and where were the last editions of these works published, by whom, and in what numbers? A collected edition of Paine's works, in 3 vols. 8vo, was published in London between 1817 and 1819, and no doubt the "Rights of Man" and the "Age of Reason" too sold largely when first brought out, the former in 1790 and 1792, the latter in 1794 and 1795; but we were not aware that either Paine's works or the "Vestiges of Creation" had been lately republished, and we should be glad to learn particulars about their publication and sale. Vague rumours about such publications are common and injurious. It was publicly and generally stated some years ago, without the least foundation for such a statement, that large editions of the "Essays and Reviews" had been sold at a very cheap price in Leeds and Sheffield. There are no doubt many cheap publications which are sold in enormous numbers; but, as far as our knowledge of them enables us to speak, we should say that, though some are at times indecent, whilst others pander to a vulgar taste for horrors, they do not touch upon religious subjects at all.

The Archdeacon goes on to repeat some of the usual commonplaces about the manner in which these books are, and ought to be, dealt with controversially. The defence, he says, is not so good as the attack. People must be aware of "underrating the intelligence of the working classes." (It is heartily to be wished that they would beware of overrating it.) "They might not always understand technical terms, classical allusions, or Johnsonian grandiloquence, but they could thoroughly appreciate strong argument and well chosen Anglo-Saxon words." Whether tracts in Anglo-Saxon would be more intelligible to the ordinary mason or carpenter than tracts in High Dutch, and whether there is, or ever was, any such language as Anglo-Saxon at all, is a question which we leave Archdeacon Sinclair to settle with that formidable writer in the *Saturday Review*, who not only knows all about it, but is supposed to be nearly the only person in England who knows the true meaning of the word France, and the proper way of describing the person whom an ignorant world calls Charlemagne. As a harmless and possibly inoffensive expedient, by-the-bye, might it not be possible to try Jute? Be this how it may, it appears to us that Archdeacon Sinclair's observation may be resolved into the following propositions: 1. You, my clerical hearers, habitually use in writing and speaking technical terms, classical allusions, and Johnsonian grandiloquence. 2. Your familiarity with these graces of style makes you unintelligible to the poor. 3. The poor use strong arguments and plain language. 4. As you are masters of technical terms, &c., you can, *a fortiori*, if you please, argue strongly and speak plainly. 5. If you wish the poor to understand you, you had better do so. That it is always best to argue strongly and speak plainly is true. The other four propositions we deny. It is by no means true that the clergy are in the habit of flying over the heads of their hearers, rich or poor. They have too little thought and learning, not too much. The use of technical terms instead of their popular equivalents in addressing an untechnical audience is the surest mark of ignorance, weakness, and conceit; and classical allusions are as much out of date in these days as Johnsonian grandiloquence. The clergy are apt in their sermons to be unintelligible to the poor, but not because of their superior learning. They are frequently just as unintelligible to the rich, and, in all probability to themselves. The first condition of being intelligible is to know your own meaning; the second is to wish to express it. The absence of the one or the other of these conditions is the commonest reason why tracts and sermons are unintelligible. The truth is that profound science is an indispensable pre-requisite to teaching, at once simple and true. Before a man could teach his own children as clearly and decisively as they ought to be taught, he must have reached in some way or other the solution of some of the very deepest problems which the human mind can entertain, and what is more, he must have some sort of appreciation of their difficulty. Consider what lies in such simple words as these, "God will punish sinners." A man who is to teach that doctrine with the same real grasp of it which he has of the doctrine that the earth and the other planets move round the sun in elliptical orbits, or if technical terms are objected to, in a path shaped like a line drawn round the ends of an egg, must attach clear meanings to the words "God," "punish," and "sinner." Every one of these words involves tremendous questions, which at present can hardly be said to have been fairly stated. When the Archdeacon tells his clergy to be intelligible, untechnical, and simple upon such subjects, it is as if he told people whose astronomy was based upon the Ptolemaic system that they really ought to give plain common-sense accounts of the broad simple facts about the sun and moon and stars without bothering themselves about epicycles, deferents, and other technicalities. Excellent advice, but you must first get Copernicus and Kepler and Newton. When great men have solved the fundamental problems of a subject very little men indeed can teach it plainly enough. Lay the foundations of theology as securely as you have laid the foundations of astronomy, and it will be as easy for men of common intellect and common industry to teach the one as to teach the other. Till that is done, mere simplicity of style, whether adopted as an improvement upon obscurity and magniloquence, or as an act of condescension, will make comparatively little difference.

"Working men of the present day," says the Archdeacon, "are fully able to appreciate a tract written in the homely masculine phraseology of Leslie or Paley, of Cobbett or Defoe." We should say that such phraseology would be better appreciated by gentlemen than by working men. Which is more like Cobbett or Paley, the best articles in the *Saturday Review*, or the most popular articles in the *Daily Telegraph*? Should you expect simple and unaffected language in an Oxford prize essay or in a prize essay written for a mechanics' institute? Would you expect an accomplished barrister or his ignorant client to state plain facts in plain language and natural order? Is English or is American journalism more homely and masculine? This is not such a trifling matter as it may look. Homely and masculine language goes along with homely and masculine thought. Before a man can speak plainly and strongly he must think plainly and strongly, and many things which many clergymen preach do not admit of being put into plain and strong language, because if they were their absurdity would be too clear for disguise. Archdeacon Sinclair refers, and with justice, to the "homely and masculine" style of Paley. He should add that it was the vehicle of a doctrine equally homely and masculine, and that the style was what it was because the writer had practically discarded from his mind several doctrines which since his time have been revived, dressed up with new decorations and effects, invested with all sorts of attractions, and surrounded with every kind of sacred association. No doubt a fanatic may be as homely and forcible (hardly as masculine) as he pleases, but he is so at the expense of other qualities of even greater importance. He must be narrow-minded, ignorant, and utterly dead to all the difficulties of his theory. Mr. Spurgeon in one direction and Mr. Lyne in the other speak plain enough, and so for that matter do plenty of Roman Catholic preachers, but men who like masculine thought as well as positive language are unaffected by such preachers simply because they do not believe them. To preach and write as Dr. Sinclair wishes Christian advocates to preach and write, it is before all things necessary to hold a positive, definite, coherent system, but no such theological system is to be had in the present day except at the expense of sacrificing truth and self-respect on the one side, or orthodoxy or what is regarded as such, for Paley and even Whately would hardly be orthodox now, on the other. A learned and educated man cannot say what Mr. Spurgeon says, or what Mr. Lyne says, nor, till he has committed a sort of moral and intellectual suicide, what Dr. Newman says. What then can he do? He can be homely and masculine to his heart's content in refuting others. He can discuss morals and politics up to a certain point with as much vigour as Dr. Whately himself, but when he preaches on what ought to be his own special subjects he will give forth an uncertain sound, and this must of necessity disqualify him for the position of a popular leader. In so far as the want of religion amongst the poor can be connected in any way at all with the shortcomings of the clergy of the Church of England, it is due not to any fault on the part of the men, but to the difficulties of their position, difficulties which can never be overcome except by a descent into fanaticism or an elevation to a new sphere, of which at present we can catch only occasional and doubtful glimpses.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000,
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—Established in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,525.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGES.

6 months' sight ... at Is. 11 1/4d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at Is. 11 1/8d. "
3 do. ... at Is. 11d. "
2 do. ... at Is. 10 7/8d. "
1 do. ... at Is. 10 3/4d. "
On demand ... at Is. 10 3/8d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ... at Is. 10 1/4d. "
Circular Notes ... Is. 10d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 6th June 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee

4 do. 1/11 1/8 "
3 do. 1/11 "
2 do. 1/10 7/8 "
1 do. 1/10 5/8 "
On demand 1/10 5/8 "
On Scotland 1/10 5/8 "

No Drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £5 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 4th June 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mas' sight above £20 Is. 11 1/4d. per Rupee
" 4 do. ..... Is. 11 1/8d. "
" 3 do. ..... Is. 11 1/16d. "
" 2 do. ..... Is. 11d. "
" 1 do. ..... Is. 10 15/16d. "
On demand ..... Is. 10 7/8d. "
On Scotland do. ... } Is. 10 13/16d. "
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months ... at ... 6 per cent.
6 do. ... at ... 5 "
3 do. ... at ... 4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 5th June 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. —

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at Is. 11 1/4d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at Is. 11 1/8d. "
3 do. ... at Is. 11d. "
2 do. ... at Is. 10 15/16d. "
1 do. ... at Is. 10 7/8d. "
On Demand (Usual Office) ... at Is. 10 3/4d. "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposite d for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 30th May, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE—"GOD, THE CAUSE OF JOY." A SERMON preached in the Cathedral on Sunday the 3rd May, by the Rev. C. T. WILSON, acting Garrison Chaplain. Price 4 Annas. One Anna Postage to Out-stations.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at MATHERAN, a House called "MARY LODGE." It is well-built, has a Verandah 45 feet by 9; a Sittingroom, two Bedrooms, two Bath-rooms, and the Roof is covered with Corrugated Iron. The House is fully furnished—the list of furniture, with other particulars, can be obtained on application to CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 17th April 1868.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots, xetrr stou
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellington's, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.
29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.—On THURSDAY, the 11th June, at half past 3 o'clock P.M., will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Byculla Commission Stable, a batch of fresh and thorough-bred AUSTRALIAN HORSES, just landed ex *Kohinoor*. Amongst the lot are Hunters, Steeple Chase and other Racers. Also some broken-in SADDLE and HARNESS HORSES. ALLI ABDOOLLA.

KOUSAINE COMPANY'S TEAS.—Just received, at the Godowns of the undersigned, 4 Meadow Street, a consignment of these fine HIMALAYAN TEAS.

SOUCHONG, in boxes of 10 and 5 pounds;—also in 2 pound packets.

KOUSAINE MIXTURE.—Ditto—Both at Rs. 2-8 per pound.—Cash.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Agents Kousaine Tea Company

LOSS OF HAIR, arising from weakness of the vessels of the scalp, may be cured by the use of Mr. ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR WASH. To Ladies after confinement, or in the spring and fall of the year, it is invaluable, being a remedy, at once real and exceedingly pleasant in use. Prepared from the original prescription by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MORDAN'S PENCIL CASES—

16 CARAT GOLD.
Plain, Fluted, Engine-turned, or Engraved.
STANDARD SILVER.
Plain, Fluted, Engine-turned, or Engraved.
IVORY.
Gold, or Silver, Mounted.

Breguet Pencil.
(Spiral or spring movement.)
Breguet Telescope Pen and Pencil.
Telescope Pen and Pencil.
Double Slide Pen and Pencil.
Ditto ditto with Penknife.

A very extensive assortment of the above from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 100, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.

THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
Receive Consignments by
EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

The purity and delicacy of this preparation have procured for it an ever increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS. As nutritious dietetic for invalids predisposed to biliary derangement, it is, of its kind, unequalled. IN INDIA, it is found particularly useful as a morning beverage, producing none of that nervous irritation, and periodical derangement of the stomach so commonly complained of by those whose "Chota hasri" is a cup of Tea or Coffee. At once palatable, refreshing, and nutritious, it combines in itself all the qualities most desirable in a beverage which, at so early an hour, may either increase or destroy the ability for proper performance of the business of the day.

In Canisters of 1 lb. or 2 lbs. each.
Cash on delivery. The New Bombay Credit.
At per lb. Rs. 1-4 Rs. 1-8.

SOLE AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

THURSTON'S, BILLIARD KIT.

Superfine Billiard Cloth (full-sized) for table, and cushions and pockets, in tin case	Cash. Rs. as. 120 0	Credit. Rs. as. 135 0
Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with best India-rubber, and covered with superfine cloth	350 0	400 0
Six-light Central Rotving Billiard Table Lamp, with punkah protector, wire guards, and sliding rods, with extra shades, &c., in strong case	450 0	500 0
Superior Billiard Cues, with and without ivory tips, from	8 0 to	12 0
Billiard Balls (real African Ivory) 1¾ in.	20 0	22 8
Do. Do. 2 inch.	22 8	25 0
Do. Do. 2 1/16 "	25 0	28 0
Do. Do. 2¼ "	29 0	32 0
Do. Do. 2 3/16 "	36 0	40 0
Do. Do. 2¼ "	42 0	48 0
Pool Balls from	80 0 to	100 0
Bagatelle do. from	10 0 to	20 0
Pool Marking Boards	7 0	8 0
Billiard Roller Marking Boards	15 0	20 0
Boxes for Pool Balls	18 0	20 0
Pool Baskets	7 0	8 0
Pyramid Frames	5 0	6 0
Billiard Rules, Pool do., Pyramid do. from	10 0 to	18 0
Pool Receivers		
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Table, 5 feet in length, complete with Cues and Balls	325 0	350 0
Bone French Cue Tips per dozen	1 0	1 4
Liquid Cement per bottle	1 8	2 0
Chalk per dozen	2 8	3 4
Stick Cement per stick.	0 4	0 8

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

SELTZER WATER FOR SALE—just came from England.—Price Rupee 1 per dozen, Cash, to be had at MANECKJEE BURJORJEE, No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.

—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, Grey's Fine Old SCOTCH WHISKEY, Quarts, ... Rs. 18 per doz.
Fine Pale Sherry, Quarts, ... " 28 "
Pale Sherry, Quarts, ... " 24 "
Fine Burgundy, Quarts, ... " 15 "
Fine Pale Brandy, Quarts, ... " 27 "
Orange Bitters, Quarts, ... " 15 "

At J. A. BROWN & Co.,
1, Deane Lane.

15th May 1863.

TO MESSES.—BEER and STOUT—BASS' BEER, by Stone, in *Imperial* Quarts, in 1st class condition.

Cash with order. Credit.
Rs. 8 per doz. Rs. 8-8 per doz.

The above sized Bottles are much cheaper for Messes and large Consumers than the ordinary.

GUINESS'S DOUBLE EXTRA STOUT, in prime condition.

Cash with order. Credit.
Quarts Rs. 7 per doz. Rs. 7-12 per doz.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

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FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co

FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

CLARET— Medoc ... quarts at Rs. 12 per dozen.
" ... pints at " 7½ "
St. Laurent ... quarts at " 18 "
Chateau Beitasse ... at " 25 "
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" Champagne at " 35 "

FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK— Schwarzberg ... quarts at Rs. 30 p. doz
" ... pints at " 16 "
Imperial ... quarts at " 32 "
" ... pints at " 17 "
DiePerledes Rheins quarts at " 35 "
Moselle ... " at " 24 "
" ... pints at " 13 "
Johannisberg ... quarts at " 33 "

GADDUM & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, from Messrs. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

COGNAC Extra fine quality ... Rs. 58 per dozen.
Superior do. ... " 32 "
No. 1 ... " 25 "
" 2 ... " 18 "
Aux Armes ... " 14 "
Au bouquet ... " 13 "
quarts pints.
CLARET Medoc ... Rs. 10 12
St. Julien ... " 12 14
Larose ... " 16 18
Chateau Leoville ... " 24 26
Chateau Lafite ... " 30 32
SAUTERNE Haut ... " 13 15

BELL VENTZ & LUCIUS,
Sole Agents for Messrs. Brandenburg Freres.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

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This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED A.D. 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE of BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

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LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED—1843.

MESSRS. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.	£	s.	d.
Fire premiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	365,403	13	10

Showing an increase over 1863 of ... 64,735 10

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1863	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	153,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residens in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

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Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

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John Bingham, Esq. George B. Kerferd, Esq.
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ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Account tants.

PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to LAWRENCE & Co.,

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.

J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	Without profits.	Age next birthday.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	20 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	33 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

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A. Hay, Esq. J. Dunbar, Esq.
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E. Morris Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee. *Solicitors.*
Dr. F. S. Stedman. Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring ... £7,590,968

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,458,879

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were ... £883,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit. " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium... 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium Rs. 123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies,